

[28th March 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 110 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 249 supra.]

The report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee contain eleven Chapters.

Chapters I to IV deal with the pattern of agrarian economy, rights in land, co-operative farming and machinery of land management and *Chapter VI* deals with agricultural labour. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee which was constituted by this Government in May 1950 had been asked to take into consideration Chapters I to IV and VI of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee's report while making its recommendations. These Chapters were accordingly considered by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and the recommendations made by that Committee are being examined by the Government.

Chapter V deals with agricultural indebtedness, finance and marketing. As regards the adjustment of the debts of agriculturists, it has been decided that the reliefs provided for under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938 and the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, are more than sufficient and that no compulsory adjustment of debts on the lines recommended by the Committee is called for. As regards compulsory registration and control of money-lenders, the question of undertaking suitable legislation to regulate and control the business of money-lenders in this State is under the consideration of the Government. The recommendation of the Committee regarding mortgages is also being examined by the Government. The report of the Director of Agriculture on the recommendations of the Committee relating to agricultural finance and marketing has been received.

The recommendation relating to 'Agricultural Marketing', has been examined. Regulated markets have already been established in this State under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 in ten districts in respect of one or more of the following commodities, namely, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, coconut and its by-products and arecanut. As regards dissemination of marketing news, apart from the market committees publishing daily market quotations, the Government have arranged to publish a fortnightly price list of over 50 commodities in the Official Gazette, through the Economic Adviser. Prices of commodities are also broadcast over the All-India Radio. Regarding standardization of weights and measures, the Government hope that the Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948 will do away with the complaint of absence of standardized weights and measures. The Government have also recently passed the Madras Warehouse Act, 1951, which provides for the issue of negotiable

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warehouse receipts through licensed warehousemen who should construct warehouses according to approved plans and provide for safe storage.

Chapter VII deals with the stabilization of agricultural prices and crop insurance. The recommendation of the Committee regarding the stabilization of agricultural prices is being examined by the Government.

As regards crop insurance, the Government have decided to take necessary action after the State experiences at least two normal seasons. Government of India have been requested to state whether they have since formulated any proposal to undertake central legislation providing for crop and cattle insurance, and if so, to indicate the lines on which it is proposed to be done. Further action will be taken on receipt of their reply.

Chapter VIII deals with agricultural improvements and Animal Husbandry. The recommendations contained in this Chapter are being examined by the Government.

Chapter IX deals with agro-industries. The recommendations contained in this Chapter are closely akin to the objectives of the State Cottage Industries Board functioning in this State. The Government have already sanctioned a scheme for village industries, which provides for the free distribution of labour-saving tools and implements to the deserving village artisans in the areas selected for Rural Reconstruction work. Provision has also been made for the supply to the villagers at their own places of raw materials at cost price through co-operative agencies and for this purpose an advance of Rs. 12 lakhs has been sanctioned.

The existing village industries scheme and the scheme of co-operative agencies do not contemplate giving assistance for marketing the products of cottage and village industries. If the responsibility of marketing is to be undertaken by co-operative societies, they will have to be converted into special societies intended for only cottage industries. This aspect of the question has been examined and it has been decided that the existing arrangement for the distribution of raw materials through co-operative agencies be allowed to continue, the products of cottage industries being marketed by these societies on an agency basis as provided for in their bye-laws.

Chapter X deals with rural welfare. The Government decided that no separate action was necessary on the recommendations contained in this Chapter as they were already followed in practice in this State or were under consideration separately.

As regards *Chapter XI* dealing with Agricultural Statistics, the Government have approved the proposal to have Statistical Officers at district levels to spot-check the data with a view to improve the reliability of agricultural statistics. It is proposed to try the scheme in the first instance in five districts treating it as a Part II Scheme for the year 1952-53.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 111 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 250 supra.]

Note on Krishna-Pennar Project.

The Krishna-Pennar Project as now planned consists of two dams, one on the Krishna river at Siddeswaram and the other on Pennar river at Someswaram forming reservoirs with a capacity of 313 T.M.Cft. on Krishna and 276 T.M.Cft. on the Pennar or in all about 589 T.M.Cft. or 13.5 M.Ac.Ft. about six times the size of the Mettur Reservoir. The two lakes formed by these dams will be linked up by the Krishna-Pennar Canal cut through the dividing ridge between the two rivers and the cutting is called Mittakondla cutting. At the downstream end of this cut, which is about 100 ft. deep at the deepest point, the waters of the Krishna will be let into the Kunderu River through its tributaries and flow for a distance of about 118 miles before they fall into the Pennar river. Power will be developed at both the dams, about 250,000 K.W. firm and seasonal.

2. The two reservoirs will irrigate between them 4.2 million acres of lands lying in Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, Chingleput and South Arcot districts, of which about 3 million acres will be first crop. The irrigation of first crop area will be served by the following canals: Krishna-Pennar West and East Canals taking off from the Krishna-Pennar Canal downstream of the Mittakondla cut and will be supplied from the Krishna reservoir. Krishna-Pennar North Canal, and Kavali Canal lying to the north of the Pennar river and the Pennar South Canal, Madras Canal and the Kanupur Canal lying to the south of it will be supplied from the Pennar reservoir. The Pennar South Canal, of which Madras Canal is a branch and Pennar North Canal, will take off above a new barrage to be built downstream of Pennar dam and the Kanupur and Kavali Canals will take off above the existing Sangam anicut.

3. The total cost of the full plan is Rs. 148.5 crores with an additional Rs. 9 crores for the cost of power plant. As the full plan will take many years to execute and involves large outlay, it is proposed to split the plan into two stages, the first stage aiming at the irrigation of 2 million acres for a capital outlay of Rs. 60 crores on the irrigation side and about Rs. 9 crores on the power side at the dams. In this stage plan the two dams will be built to their full dimensions but only three canals will be dug, namely, the Kavali Canal, Kanupur Canal and the Madras Canal. The two million acres to be irrigated will consist of second crop in the existing Krishna delta under the Bezwada Anicut and in the existing Nellore and Sangam deltas on the Pennar, and new irrigation under the three canals mentioned including second crop on all these new areas. This stage represents the easier part of the

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project, quick in achieving results by way of food. Details of it are set out in Tables I and II of the tabular statement annexed. The balance of the plan to make the full plan is shown in Table III.

4. The stage plan will produce one million tons of rice and yield an annual revenue of Rs. 3 crores and provide drinking water for the Madras City while the full plan will produce about two million tons of rice and an annual revenue of Rs. 7.25 crores. The betterment fees and sale of Government lands that are expected to be collected are about Rs. 10 crores for the stage plan and about Rs. 65 crores for the full plan. The return on the stage plan and on the full plan are both of the order 4.5 per cent including power revenues from the power plant, installed at the dams.



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Annexure.

KRISHNA-PENNNAR PROJECT (ORIGINAL).

Multi purpose-Project.

STATEMENT I.

Name of work.	Length. ft.	Height. ft.	F.R.I. level.	Capacity TM.C.ft. M.A.C.ft.	Dam volume, MC.ft.	Power. K.W.	Cost. Crores. Rs.	Discharge Cusecs	Remarks.
Kistna Dam ..	* 3,000	* 220	* 903	313/7.2	* 31	1,20,000	15.93		
Pennar Dam ..	* 2,400 † 1,300	* 190 † 220	* 381	276/6.35	* 28 † 162	72,000	21.00		
Follows Kundu river valley									
Canal link up Krishna and Pennar rivers.	118 miles.	* Masonry † Earth	Mettur Dam				{ 19.60 10.60 } Part	70,000 to 1,00,000	
			96/2.2		+ 55	40,000			

STATEMENT II.

Name of work.	Length. ft.	Discharge Cusecs.	Irrigation Lakhs. ACRES.	Cost Crores. Rs.	Remarks.
Barrage below Pennar Dam ..	2,100			1.33	STAGE PLAN
Madras Canal	195 miles.	7,000	3.68	9.06	Cost—Irrigation Rs. 60 crores.
Kanupur Canal	37 miles.	2,300	1.14	2.20	Cost—Power plant Rs. 9 crores. Area 2 M. acres.
Kavali Canal	40 miles.	2,500	1.22	2.43	Annual Revenue 3 crores. Food. Rice one M. Tons.
Existing Canals			9.63	Nil.	
Kistna Delta			(first crop). * 6.00	Nil.	
			(second crop) * 0.25		* New. Value Rs. 30 crores.
			(perennial).		Power 1,92,000 K.W.
			1.65	Nil.	
Existing Canals			(first crop).		
Pennar Delta			* 1.50	Nil.	* New.
			(second crop).		
			* 0.25		
			(perennial).		

STATEMENT III.

Name of work.	Length. Miles.	Discharge. Cusecs.	Irrigation. Lakhs.	Cost. Crores.	Remarks.
			ACRES.	Rs.	
Kistna-Pennar Canal	..	1,00,000	..	9.00	Full plan, part
Kistna-Pennar West Canal	112	7,000	1.90	8.80—1.80 =7.00	Cost—Irrigation Rs. 148.5 crores. Cost—Power plant Rs. 3 crores.
Kistna-Pennar East Canal	80	7,500	3.00	6.56	Area 4.2 M. acres.
Pennar South Canal	281	30,000	10.79+3.68 =14.47	42.35	Annual Revenue 7.25 crores. Food—Rice two M. tons. Value [Rs. 60 crores.
Pennar North Canal	142	16,200	7.87	20.83	Power 2,50,000 K.W.

Reference—

Crore 10⁷Million 10⁶Lakh 10⁵

K.W.=Kilowatt Cusec=1 c.ft. per sec.

M=Million.

T.M.=Thousand.
million.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 112 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952. page 251 supra.]

The following are the several irrigation and power schemes proposed by this Government for inclusion in the plan :—

Name of the Scheme.	Total cost of the Scheme (Rs. in lakhs.)	Total cost for three years included in the supplementary plan. (Rs. in lakhs.)
<i>Irrigation.</i>		
1 Krishna-Pennar Project (Stage I)	6,000.0	2,270
2 Vaigai Reservoir	228.5	180
3 Gandikota	400.0	185
4 Amaravathy Reservoir	272.3	194
5 Kanhirapuzha Reservoir	290.0	204
6 Sathanur Project	225.5	184
7 Budameru Reservoir	105.8	71
8 Krishnagiri Reservoir	167.0	27
9 Grow More Food and Minor Irrigation Projects	150.0	150
10 Ramapadasagar (Stage I)	5,500.0	100
11 Thungabhadra High Level Canal	1,125.0	550
Total	14,464.1	4,115
<i>Power.</i>		
12 Periar Hydro-Electric Scheme	1,048.0	676
13 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme	2,300.0	250
14 Krishna-Pennar Project (Stage I)	1,500.0	21
Total	4,848.0	947
Grand Total	19,312.1	5,062

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 113 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 252 supra.]

(a), (b) & (e) The Public Works Department being one which is normally liable to expansion or contraction from time to time with reference to the projects and schemes under investigation and construction, the strength of the cadres consists of the requisite number of permanent posts needed for the normal work of the department and a number of temporary posts sanctioned from time to time for specific periods for investigation and construction and their special work. The information required by the Hon. Member is contained in the Establishment Lists of the department, copies of which are available in the Library of the Legislature.

(c) & (d) It is not clear what sort of privileges the Hon. Member has in mind. Persons regularly appointed against temporary posts enjoy almost the same privileges as those who hold substantive posts.

A permanent Government servant earns leave at 1/11th of the period spent on duty, while a non-permanent Government servant earns leave at the rate of 1/22nd of the period spent on duty. After he completes his period of probation satisfactorily, he begins to earn leave as if he were a permanent Government servant (i.e., 1/11th of the duty). Further the leave account of an approved probationer who has put in a continuous service of five years, is recast allowing for leave at 1/11th of the period spent on duty in respect of the leave earned during the period of probation. The increment of a Government servant, in his substantive post is not postponed when he goes on leave, while the increment of temporary Government servant of less than five years' service is postponed by the period of leave taken.

• Possibly the Hon. Member is referring to the question of permanent retention of temporary posts. The general principle followed is that all the temporary posts which have been in existence for over five years and which have been sanctioned for the normal work of a department may be made permanent, provided they are permanently required for dealing with the normal work of the Government. This does not however apply to a department like the Public Works Department, normally liable to expansion or contraction with reference to the work on hand. It will obviously be undesirable to saddle the tax-payer with the cost of making posts permanent which may not be needed for all time, but only for specific items of investigation and execution. Persons who are regularly appointed to temporary posts are however ultimately confirmed in vacancies in the permanent strength of the department, in their turn and become entitled to the usual

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pensionary benefits, etc., calculated with reference to the length of permanent service and the average emoluments drawn in substantive posts held by them. In view of the large number of temporary posts necessitated in connection with projects, etc., persons having substantive appointments in lower posts and who retire after having held officiating appointments in higher posts for at least two years are allowed to count a proportion of the emoluments drawn in the average emoluments in calculating the quantum of pension. Officiating service in excess of five years is also allowed to be taken into account for purposes of calculating the total length of pensionable service on which also the quantum of pension depends.

(f) Does not arise in view of the answers to the preceding clauses.

APPENDIX V (a).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the total extent of cultivable waste lands in each taluk in Tanjore district.

Name of the taluk.		Extent of cultivable waste land (in acres).
(1)		(2)
		ACS.
Tanjore		6,640.43
Papanasam		4,000.42
Kumbakonam		..
Mayuram		4.51
Sirkali		1,362.00
Nannilam		1,261.81
Nagapattinam		17,818.00
Mannargudi		5,429.98
Tiruturaipundi		7,300.06
Pattukkottai		39,875.00
Arantangi		3,033.45
Total		86,725.66

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APPENDIX V (b).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT II.

*Agriculture—Cultivable waste lands—Tanjore district—
Cauvery Mettur Project area ryots' holding.*

Name of the taluk.	Ryots' neglect.	Requiring reclamation.	High ground.	Want of irrigation facilities.	Want of drainages facilities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	606.64	..	3,775.99	1,231.65	699.03
Papanasam	494.00	..	691.00	702.00	..
Mannargudi	1,705.65	..	2,018.22	996.13	24.12
Tiruturaipundi ..	74.00	111.00	..	..	..
Pattukkottai	12,983.00	12,114.00	..	7,164.00	1,636.00
Arantangi	181.00	..	..	518.00	..
Total	16,044.29	12,225.00	6,485.21	10,611.78	2,359.15

APPENDIX V (c).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT III.

*Agriculture—Cultivable waste lands—Tanjore district—
Lands at the disposal of Government.*

Name of the taluk.	Ryots' neglect.	Requiring reclamation.	High ground.	Want of irrigation facilities.	Want of drainage facilities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	..	..	301.06	41.56	4.50
Papanasam	..	..	..	..	..
Mannargudi	..	138.47	354.30	189.55	3.54
Tiruturaipundi ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattukkottai	..	1,493.00	403.00	887.00	1,083.00
Arantangi	..	202.45	..	..	..
Total	..	1,833.92	1,058.36	1,118.11	1,091.04

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred questions Nos. 116 to 121 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at pages 253-255 supra.]

Under section 5 (1) of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Madras Act IV of 1914), 7 out of the 15 members of the Madras Medical Council are elected by the Registered Medical Practitioners from among themselves. Of the rest, one member each is elected by the Senate of the Madras and Andhra Universities, one member each is elected by the teaching staff of the Madras, Stanley and Andhra Medical Colleges and the remaining three are nominated by the Government. Elections were held in October 1946 to fill the seven seats from the registered medical practitioners' constituency. According to the rules for the conduct of these elections framed under the above Act, the Registrar of the Medical Council is the Returning Officer. The former President of the Council (Dr. V. Rama Kamath) was one of the successful candidates in the election and he was subsequently elected as the President of the Council. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., was also one of the successful candidates.

2. On 27th October 1946, Dr. D. V. Venkappa, one of the defeated candidates, addressed a letter to the Returning Officer alleging that the elections were vitiated by various irregularities and requested that the elections should be set aside and fresh elections ordered. This letter was followed up by a memorandum, dated 6th November 1946, signed by Dr. Venkappa, Dr. K. Narayanamurthi and four other defeated candidates and it was addressed to the Registrar of the Council. The Council met on 25th November 1946 and decided that there were no grounds to set aside the elections. Dr. Venkappa and others then appealed to the Government on 8th April 1947. The Government, by an order, dated 4th July 1947, directed the Surgeon-General to investigate into the matter and to submit a report. The President of the Council was also requested to provide the necessary facilities to the Surgeon-General to enable him to conduct the investigation. The President declined to give the Surgeon-General the necessary facilities for the investigation and contended that he would place the matter before the Council and be guided by its decision. The Government decided to await the result of the meeting of the Council. The Council at its meeting held on the 15th September 1947 authorized the President to take further action as and when required, without waiting for the confirmation of the minutes. The Government thereupon, examined the matter very carefully and came to the conclusion that the Council had failed to observe the principles of natural justice in disposing of the memorandum of objections filed by the defeated candidates and thus neglected to exercise, and also abused, the powers conferred upon it and neglected to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act and the rules made thereunder, and in particular rule 19 of the rules for the conduct of elections to the Council (other than those held

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for the first time), which lays down that the Council may, of its own motion, or on objection made, declare any election that has been held to be void on account of corrupt practice or any other sufficient cause and may call on the electorate to make a fresh election.

3. Section 22 of the Act runs as follows: "If at any time it shall appear to the State Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Act or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the State Government may notify the particulars of such neglect, excess or abuse to the Council; and, if the Council fails to remedy such neglect, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the State Government in this behalf, the State Government may, for the purpose of remedying such neglect, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency for such period as the State Government may think fit".

The Government by an order, dated 2nd March 1948, made under the above section, notified to the Council the particulars of the neglect and abuse mentioned in paragraph 2 above and fixed the 28th March 1948 as the date before which the Council should remedy the same. The President, instead of taking necessary action in the matter, placed the above notice also before the Council at its meeting held on 22nd March 1948. The Council once again reiterated the stand taken by it previously and failed to remedy the neglect and abuse.

4. The Government, then, appointed a retired District and Sessions Judge, as Special Officer, under section 22 quoted above, to conduct an enquiry into the matter and to report his findings to the Government. The Special Officer after due enquiry, submitted his report to the Government. After a careful consideration of the report, the Government appointed the Surgeon-General, under section 22 of the Act quoted in the previous paragraph, to exercise for a period of four months the powers of the Council under rule 19 (mentioned in paragraph 2 above) of the rules for subsequent elections to the Council, for the purpose of remedying the neglect and abuse mentioned above.

5. The Surgeon-General conducted a regular enquiry into the matter and passed orders on 28th November 1949 declaring the elections held in 1946 as void and calling upon the electorate to make fresh elections. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., was one of the seven candidates whose election to the Madras Medical Council was thus set aside.

6. In December 1949, Dr. V. Rama Kamath, Dr. P. S. Srinivasan and two other candidates whose election were set aside in the manner stated above, filed a petition in the High Court of Judicature at Madras for the issue of a *Writ of Certiorari* to quash the proceedings of the Surgeon-General declaring their election to the Medical Council void and calling upon the electorate to make a fresh election. The High Court dismissed the petition on 31st March 1950.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 125 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 259 supra.]

SECTION I.—Statement showing allotment and expenditure incurred on Government and District Board roads and non-road works of District Boards in Rayalaseema districts during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Name of district.	Class of roads and nature of works.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Anantapur.	I. Government roads—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	Allotment	3.33	6.26	11.58	8.61	8.45
	Expenditure	3.61	6.32	11.90	8.68	8.58
	(b) Original works—					
	Allotment	0.13	0.72	0.79	1.03	1.36
	Expenditure	0.13	0.41	0.37	0.84	1.14
	II. District Board roads—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	Allotment	2.63	1.13	2.80	3.23	1.70
Bellary.	Expenditure	8.26	0.99	3.13	2.97	1.74
	(b) Original works—					
	Allotment	0.06	2.02	2.29	1.71	1.35
	Expenditure	0.06	0.91	2.04	1.68	1.36
	III. Non-road works of district boards—					
	Allotment	0.18	0.20	0.37	0.93	2.31
	Expenditure	0.12	0.14	0.29	0.68	1.75
	I. Government roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment	3.79	5.31	7.71	8.13	1.07
	(ii) Expenditure	3.77	4.92	7.85	8.19	11.48
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment	1.16	1.14	0.92	1.59	2.52
	(ii) Expenditure	0.78	0.57	0.84	1.17	1.42
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment	1.64	1.24	1.80	1.50	1.95
	(ii) Expenditure	1.21	0.74	1.76	1.55	1.45
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment	1.08	0.05	0.18	0.49	2.30
	(ii) Expenditure	0.87	0.05	0.14	0.35	0.84
	(B) Non-road works—					
	(i) Allotment	0.17	0.28	0.19	0.53	0.26
	(ii) Expenditure	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.22

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Name of district.	Class of roads and nature of works.	(1)	(2)	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
				RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
				(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chittoor.	I. Government roads (including National Highways)—							
	(a) Maintenance—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	6.13	9.15	13.31	11.10	11.47	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	5.15	8.67	13.09	10.90	10.97	
	(b) Original works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	1.18	1.57	1.99	2.51	2.92	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	0.97	1.05	1.71	2.36	3.09	
	II. District Board works—							
	(A) Road works—							
	(a) Maintenance—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	2.00	2.82	3.57	3.15	3.52	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	1.05	1.65	3.52	3.13	3.38	
	(b) Original works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	0.39	1.25	2.78	5.92	4.83	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	0.02	0.51	2.57	6.40	5.87	
Cuddapah.	(B) Non-road works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	0.98	1.42	1.41	2.01	1.07	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	0.24	0.41	0.77	0.91	0.96	
	I. Government Roads (including National Highways)—							
	(a) Maintenance—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	3.68	5.73	7.51	7.30	10.42	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	3.33	4.75	7.51	7.26	9.99	
	(b) Original works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	0.17	0.19	2.17	6.44	2.29	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	0.09	0.13	0.66	4.93	2.14	
	II. District Board works—							
	(A) Road works—							
	(a) Maintenance—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	1.71	2.35	2.67	3.72	3.50	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	1.09	2.44	2.61	3.10	3.43	
Kurnool.	(b) Original works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	0.45	0.86	0.75	1.98	3.01	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	0.16	0.15	0.69	1.65	2.40	
	(B) Non road works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	0.33	0.18	0.20	0.80	0.64	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.28	0.38	
	I. Government Roads (including National Highways)—							
	(a) Maintenance—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	7.00	8.86	9.94	9.97	13.05	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	5.76	8.87	10.04	9.83	12.91	
	(b) Original works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	0.16	0.08	0.72	1.76	3.47	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	0.16	0.08	0.49	1.84	3.43	
	II. District Board works—							
	(A) Road works—							
	(a) Maintenance—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	2.83	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.01	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	2.48	2.87	3.04	3.12	3.10	
	(b) Original works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	1.58	1.88	5.17	3.09	3.17	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	1.24	1.76	3.45	2.27	3.03	
	(B) Non-road works—							
	(i) Allotment ..	..	0.70	0.97	1.82	1.22	1.01	
	(ii) Expenditure ..	..	0.35	0.42	0.62	0.66	0.55	

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SECTION II.—Statement showing the mileage of roads under each category, i.e., National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Rural Roads in 1946-47 and 1950-51.

Particulars.	Anantapur.		Bellary.		Cuddapah.		Kurnool.		Chittoor.	
	1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	(A)									
1. National Highways.	106	106	115	..	..	..	54	54	53	53
2. State Highways.	238	251	102	221	160	160	302	327	121	121
3. District Roads—										
1. Major district roads.										
(a) Government.	175	212	314	314	265	265	228	281	560	560
(b) District Board.	343	293	267	267	498	506	264	254	28	28
2. Other district roads.	224	124	305	373	..	..	301	306	432	432
4. Rural roads.	275	275	..	..	47	50	21	26	393	416
Total	1,261	1,261	1,103	1,175	970	981	1,170	1,248	1,587	1,610

SECTION III.—Statement showing the provision made in the five-year post-war road development plan and in the district board programme of village communications for formation and improvements of roads in the Rayalseema districts.

Name of division.	Provision made in the District Board programme of village communications and P.W.R.D. programme.		Progress achieved so far i.e., length formed to end of 1950-51 and its total cost.	
	Quantity (or length). MILES.	Amount. RS. LAKHS.	Quantity (or length). MILES.	Amount. RS. LAKHS.
Chittoor	573	21.79	181	7.19
Kurnool	624	24.25	152	2.16
Anantapur	712	20.19	198	3.02
Bellary	437	15.00	5	0.33
Cuddapah	422	16.70	15	0.90
	2,868	97.93	551	14.60

(A) Guntakal-Tungabhadra Bridge Road and Nellore-Bombay Road classed as National Highways in 1946-47 have since been classified as P.H.

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(2) *Statement showing the achievements made under R.W. Schemes to end of 1950-51 in each of the Rayalaseema districts.*

Serial number.	Nature of works or Improvements to Rural roads.	Progress achieved so far.		
		Mileage or quantity.		Amount or cost.
		M.	F.	RS.
I.	Cuddapah—			
	(1) New Formations	8	3	45,293
	(2) Improvements	2	4	13,189
II.	Chittoor—			
	(1) New Formation	6	3	40,692
	(2) Improvements	1	6	10,150
III.	Kurnool—			
	(1) New Formations	25	4	84,925
	(2) Improvements	2	5	8,880
IV.	Bellary—			
	(1) Improvements and laying of new roads.	8	0	27,657
V.	Anantapur—			
	(1) New Formations (Parigi and Madakasira Firkas)	15	6	44,162
	(2) Improvements	12	4	13,60*

SECTION IV.—*Statement showing the number of sanctioned works for constructing bridges, causeways, etc., in the Rayalaseema districts and also number of works completed, under construction, etc.*

Name of division.	Number sanctioned.	Number completed.	Under construction.	Sanctioned but not yet undertaken.	Under investigation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anantapur ..	11	1	9	1	..
Bellary ..	18	2	5	7	4
Cuddapah ..	16	3	7	6	..
Kurnool ..	13	..	7	4	2
Chittoor ..	29	9	13	7	..
Total ..	87	15	41	25	6

SECTION V.—*Statement on the condition of roads in the Rayalaseema districts.*

Of the five districts comprising the area namely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor the roads in Chittoor can easily be said to be the best. This district stands out separately from the other four of the Ceded districts from point of view of climate, terrain and topography. Chittoor has metal quarries scattered all over the district and therefore the lead for metal is comparatively smaller than in the other districts. The quality of metal too is good. The soil is mostly gravelly containing very nearly the ideal proportion of sand and clay and is quite suitable for road making purposes. The rainfall is also

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not much concentrated in any particular month or season but is generally distributed over the whole year. These conditions are favourable to water bound macadam and therefore the metal road remains intact for longer period than in the other districts.

The formation and maintenance of new rural roads in Chittoor district is comparatively easier and cheaper also. The soil being generally gravelly it is enough if two drains are cut on both sides of the road and the gravel thus obtained formed into a bank a couple of feet or 18 inches high and compacted with the requisite camber.

The Madras-Bangalore Road passing through this district was tarred completely and certain other stretches passing through built-up areas have also been black topped already. Generally the conditions of the roads in this district can be said to be very fair.

Cuddapah is unfortunate in not having good granite quarries near to the road but has only shale metal in several areas which gets powdered easily under the steel tyred cart traffic. The powder is comparatively lighter. The cloud of dust raised by passing vehicles rises up into the air and stays there for much longer time and when there is a wind the dust is carried away to a greater distance than in the case of heavy dust of granite metal. The same is true in certain areas of Kurnool and Anantapur districts also. Bellary district is particularly dry, the humidity being very low. There is not enough moisture in the air to keep the metal of water bound macadam from ravelling. Thus long stretches of roads strewn with floating metal are common sights in Bellary. The only remedy for this kind of roads strewn with floating metal and also in the case of the dusty roads in Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts is to provide some dust-proof surface such as black-top or cement concrete. Cement concrete though more durable and economical in the long run than the black-top needs much more initial outlay. Till recently there was very little of superior surfacing work done in these districts. Last year several stretches of roads in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts have been taken up for superior surfacing particularly in built-up areas.

Judged purely from a traffic point of view the roads in the Ceded districts will not compare in importance with certain roads in the remaining districts of this State. But from point of view of inter-State communications some of the roads are important and, have to be given superior surfacing irrespective of the fact whether the formula based on traffic intensities warrant such surfacing or not.

On the whole the roads in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary cannot compare favourably with the roads in several other districts of this State and though the traffic on some of these roads are not very heavy they deserve special consideration in the programme to be chalked out for superior surfacing and from point of view of providing dust-proof roads.